Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1804. [No. 980.

Public Vendue.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 2.

WILL BE SOLD,

At colonel James Wren's tavern, on Saturday the 12th of May next,

ALL the personal Estate of captain Thos. Triplett, deceased, consisting of several negroes, one horse, bed, bedstead and furniture, one silver watch, some books and sundry other articles.

The terms of sale will be, all sums under ten dollars cash, and all above a credit of 7 months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

All persons having claims against his estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the day of sale, and all indebted are requested to make immediate payment. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Charles Little, Geo. Triplett, } Adm'rs.

April 23. dds

NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE

By John G. Ladd,

20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of the 1st quality,
16 do. N. E. Rum,
4 loaf Sugar,
4 boxes Nankeen China (Tea Sets)
1 box Cassia,
50 bolts Russia Duck, 1st quality,
2 small Anchors. Also,

A quantity of Cyder and Potatoes in bls. and a few tons of HAY in bundles.

April 23. d

SHOES.

SAMUEL CLARK

Respectfully informs his Town and Country Customers that he contemplates leaving this place shortly, and will dispose of the following Shoes for cash, credit, or produce—viz:

English and American colored Kid Slippers,
Do. black and white, high and low heels,
Black, red, green and blue Morocco Slippers,
Ladies Black Morocco Jefferson's shoes.
Misses' Red and Black do.
100 pair good Calf Skin Slippers.
Black Stuff do.
Misses' Morocco and Leather Slippers.
Boys fine and coarse shoes.
Children's Jefferson Shoes, and pumps.
Men's fine Morocco shoes, and dancing pumps.
Do. fine Morocco shoes, and coarse shoes.

March 27. d.

Just Received, per United States,

AND FOR SALE BY

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

400 casks fine Salt,
10 bales Bagging, and a few tons Coal.

April 10. d

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35 tierces FRESH RICE,

just landed and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

Apr

For Charleston,

The fast sailing Schooner NANCY,

Job Palmer, Master:

She has excellent accommodations, and will sail by the middle of next week. For Passage apply to master on board, or to

Samuel Croudson and Co.

May 4. d

For Freight or Charter,

To the West Indies,

The new Sch'r UNION,

JOHN HAYNES, Master,

900 barrels burthen. She will be ready to take in a cargo in three days, and will load in all next week. For terms apply to

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL,

Who have for Sale,

10 hhds. Jamaica Spirits, received per Schooner Union, and in store 400 bbls. Prok,
20,000 lbs. salt petred hams
3,000 bushels Turks Island Salt
1,000 ditto Anguila Salt
600 ditto Cadiz Salt, also
50 qr. casks superior old Port Wine
Madeira and Malaga Wines, &c. which wil be sold on low terms.

March 31. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port in the U. States, or the West Indies,

The Sch'r BETSEY,

Tholemiah Berry, Master.

Apply to the master on board at Vowel's Wharf, or to

M'Clean and Winterbery.

Who have received a few hogsheads 4th proof PEACH BRANDY of an excellent flavour.

April 25. d

Freight Wanted,

For the Sch'r NANCY,

Capt. n BOSS.

A fine, new vessel of 106 tons burthen, and will carry 8 to 900 barrels of flour; she will receive FREIGHT either to Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, S. C. or to any port on the continent. Please to apply to

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

May 1. d

For Freight to New-York or Philadelphia.

The Sloop PATIENT SALLY,

lying at Ramsay's Wharf. Apply to M. Fisher, Master on board or

JOSEPH DEAN.

April 9

For Freight to Boston or any Northern Port in the United States,

The new Sch'r Victory,

120 tons burthen. For terms apply to the master on board, or to

Janney and Paton.

April 19. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS for sale at his Store in Union Street,

First and second quality SUGAR, by the barrel, sweet Cyder by the barrel, nice seed Potatoes, old Grenada Rum by the hogshead, Cheshire Cheese, and the best American Cheese ever sold in this town, Lisbon Lemons by the box, sweet Oranges and Limes, and large Boston Apples by the barrel,

And many other NICE THINGS.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 2. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, JUN.

Has for Sale at the corner of Union and Prince Streets,

25 bales India Cottons,

CONSISTING OF

Gurrahs, Baftahs, Sannahs, | Coffahs, Emertys, Blue Gilla hhfs.

30 pieces black Satin,
Cotton Romal Handkerchiefs,
2 cases low priced Fans,
1 do. Mariner's Compasses,
Mens strong Shoes,
Womens Morocco do.
Leipers Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
12 coils Cordage assorted,
Few quarter casks bests Malaga Wine,
40 barrels No. 1 Beef,
Bags black Pepper,
And a quantity of Red Soal Leather.

March 22. d

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

Wrought and Cut Nails and Brads, of all kinds, to be had at

M'CALL's MANUFACTORY,

at the following prices by the barrel for Cash:

Wrought Nails.

Spikes		8½d per pound.
40 and 30d	Nails	8½
20d	do.	9
12 and 10d	do.	10
8d	do.	11
6d	do.	12
4d	do.	13
20, 12 and 10d	Brads	9

Cut Nails.

20, 12 and 10d	Nails	7d per pound.
8d	do.	7½
6d	do.	8½
4d	do.	9½
3d	do.	10½

☞ Retail price one penny per pound more.

Bar Iron, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods German and American Steel, sold at the above Factory.

N. B. Two or three Apprentice boys would be taken to the above business.

April 19.

John Adams Smith

Has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Fauquier Court.

Oat Hill, April 23.

JONAH THOMPSON, & SON,

Have received per the ship United States from Liverpool, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are in daily expectation of the remainder per the Fame, via Baltimore.

April 9. d3m

SPRING GOODS.

Wm. OXLEY

Has received, per the ships Pearl and Concord, via Baltimore,

Part of his Spring Goods:

the remainder he daily expects. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or a short credit.

April 30. d

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET

Middlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 3th mo. 28th. eotf

FOR SALE,

AND NOW READY TO BE DELIVERED,

400,000 Bricks,
5,000 bushels shell Lime,—*Also*

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Washington street, in fee simple,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

On Fairfax street—TEN ACRES OF LAND on the hill not far from *Col. Peyton's.*

The Subscriber having declined the VENDUE BUSINESS, offers to rent the commodious WAREHOUSE he at present occupies, and being desirous of closing all Vendue accounts he will be extremely obliged to those indebted to him, to make immediate payment, those having goods yet unsold are requested to take them away, and those having claims will be pleased to bring them in.

Thomas Patten.

May 3. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

ntending to discontinue the retail business wi, dispose of his stock, consisting of

A Choice Assortment of Goods laid in upon uncommon low terms. The credit will be made liberal on good security being giving for payment.

April 11.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per the ship Monsoon, from London, part of their SPRING GOODS, among which are

Muslins, Dimities, and printed Cottons, subject to drawback. They will be sold remarkably cheap for Cash, or on a short credit.

April 18. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Intending to visit EUROPE this summer, offers for Sale the HOUSE and LOT where he resides.

While it is supposed that no person will purchase without visiting the premises it may be mentioned that there are every convenient out house and a well of excellent water on the Lot, (one acre)

The situation proved, during last sickness to be perfectly healthy, combining the advantages of a Town and Country residence.

If wished, a field of about 18 acres anjoining the premises, now in wheat, will be leased for twelve years.

Alexander Henderson.

April 9 d4w.

M'Clean nad Winterberry

HAVE ON HAND,

Madeira Wine in half pipes and quarter casks,
Rum in hhds. Molasses in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes,
Philadelphia Porter in bls. of 3 doz. each,
100 bls. prime Beef, N. York inspection,
Philadelphia Soal Leather,
Spanish Segars in boxes,
Bar Iron, Nail Rods, &c.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

April 17. d

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Honorable the United States Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Wednesday the 16th May next,

One Lot of Ground

on the east of Water street in the town of Alexandria, containing 44 feet 1½ inches on Water street, and 72 feet deep parallel with Prince street, and binding on Wales's alley. Also,

ONE ANNUITY

of 52 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, arising out of a piece of ground on Royal street, on which there is a two story frame house, now in the occupation of Mr. James Scott.

The above property is sold to satisfy a debt due from Robert Mease to the estate of Edward Deneale, deceased.

John C. Herbert, Jacob Hoffman, James H. Hooe, } Com'rs.

April 13. d

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME GIG,

with plated Harness. Also, an excellent Gig HORSE. Apply to the Printer.

Feb. 24. d

SEED POTATOES,

of an extraordinary size and quality; dried Cod fish; and a few dozen Market and Clothes Baskets, for Sale by

Thos. Simms.

April 5. d

Freight Wanted

To a Northern Port,

For the good Schooner

DINAH,

Samuel Hall, Master.

Burthen about 500 Barrels—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

May 7. d

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Woman,

about 35 years of age, who is an excellent washerwoman and house servant. Also, her Child, 3 years old. Enquire at the Vendue Store, of

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 4.

ICE CREAMS.

MATTHEW EAKIN, *Confectioner, &c. &c.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he will be supplied with ICE CREAM through the summer season.

May 5. d3t

198 NEW BACON HAMS

just received from Norfolk, and to be sold on reasonable terms. Also,

FRESH CLOVER SEED

from Baltimore. Apply to

William Hartshorne,

On Kirk's Wharf.

5th Mo. 4th. d

JUST RECEIVED,

3000 pieces India Nankeens,

1 box Fans,

1 box Perfumery,

100 casks fresh Lime—for sale by

J. G. Ladd.

May 4. d

LOST

On Friday Evening last, the 4th inst.

A small Miniature,

Picture of a Gentleman, set in Gold.

Whoever has found the same, and will leave it at the Office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will be liberally rewarded.

May 7. d6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, some villains came on board the Brig Julia, on Saturday night last, and cut and carried away a considerable part of her running rigging. The above reward will be given to any person who will give such information that the perpetrators may be apprehended, and prosecuted to conviction.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

May 7. d3t

HERRINGS.

300 bls. well cured Herrings of the first run, for sale by J. and T. VOWELL.

April 25. d

JUST RECEIVED,

Per brig Polly, capt. Dennison, from Trinadad,

6 hogsheads Molasses,

40 *do.* *1st quality Sugar.*

Janney and Paton.

April 28. d

☞ *Notice.*

The Vestry of the Episcopal Church of Alexandria, beg leave to inform its members, as also the citizens of the town in general, that

Mr. Samuel Keeler,

who has officiated as Clerk, and also taught one quarter's singing, has agreed to continue his services in that line. Mr. KEELER has returned to the northward, for the purpose of removing his family to this place, which he expects will be in the course of three months, and as he intends making this town his place of permanent residence, he hopes for a continuance of public favor in the line of his profession.

May 4.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received, via Philadelphia, an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

Chintzes, calicoes, fine India colonade, book and mulmul muslins, do. battas, mamoodies, cossas, pimgurus and long cloths, fine cambric and British book do. linen and cotton cambric, coloured, embossed and plain do. cambric and common dimities, lawn and cambric pocket handkfs. ladies extra long silk and kid gloves and pic nic mitts, do. coloured and white silk hose, cotton and thread hose, misses do. gentlemens beaver, doe, wash leather and thread gloves, do. silk, cotton, thread and super brown cotton hose, Irish linens, long lawns and diapers, creas, platillas, Brittannies and brown Holland, Marseilles and muslinet vest shapes, nankeens, cotton kerseymeres, white and coloured jeans, extra superfine navy blue cloths, red, blue, and chocolate bandannes, &c. &c.

Also by Wholesale,

Three cases of handsomely assorted CHINTZES and CALICOES, all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

April 27. d

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 6.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the official conduct of

SAMUEL CHASE.

(Continued.)

Mr. Findley observed that though the abstract right of the members to move for an enquiry into the conduct of public officers in order to find whether presumptions against their character will afford ground for impeachment, was not expressly denied, yet the manner in which the opposition to the present resolution was conducted was equal to denying the right. He trusted, however that the House would support this right, as it was one of the most important of any with which they were vested. It grew out of the power of impeachment, and it was necessary for the exercise of that power, and was justified by precedents. By the rules of the House, any member has a right to have the doors shut in order to move any resolution he thinks proper. This has been usual in cases of impeachment in Britain, from which we derive the form of impeachment. There it has been common to shut the doors and for a member to move for an impeachment of a public officer, and to procure the officer impeached to be taken into custody before there was time or opportunity to take any other testimony than the information stated by the member who moved the resolution, probably supported by public fame. Taking the party into custody was necessary to the circumstances of that country, and the extent of punishment which might not only affect the liberty and property, but even the life of the party found guilty. It was necessary because of the influence of the powerful nobility, who might have it in their power to stand in their defence, but as all the penalties in the power of this government to inflict by impeachment only affect the official trust and character, taking into custody is unnecessary.

He observed, that the arguments in opposition to the resolution turned chiefly on the ground of expediency and of precedent.

In his opinion it appeared not only expedient but necessary, from the notoriety of facts on which the resolution was founded —that they were publicly known and had impaired confidence in these judges, could not be denied. That it was known to Congress during the last session was acknowledged. It was not only known but Congress acted on it. A bill was in progress before this House appointing the attendance of judges to particular districts—the members of two respectable states in which, by the bill judge Chase was appointed to attend, objected unanimously to that appointment because they had not confidence in him; & the facts on which the resolution is founded were stated on the floor, upon which the House altered the bill and appointed another judge to that district. This was a strong testimony that Congress believed that this open expression of want of confidence in that gentleman was justified by the facts that had been stated.

He said, that though he had not at that time a seat in the House, he had expected an enquiry to be made into the causes of this want of confidence at that time; perhaps it was prevented by the shortness of the session.

It is expedient for the character of the gentlemen and for the public good; for the gentlemen themselves, if they are innocent or have acted on justifiable ground, it is necessary that their characters may be vindicated, and confidence in their public conduct restored; it is expedient for the public good, because if the judges are guilty in the manner stated; if they have justly lost the confidence of the people and of Congress, as it appears by the transactions of last session, one of them has done, the case ought to be examined and the citizens protected, for if he was unfit for to preside on the bench for one district, he is unfit to preside in another; it is expedient, in order to secure the confidence of the citizens in the government itself.

But precedents are called for by the gentleman opposed to the resolution, and several of them contend that such special facts should be stated as would be unexceptionable ground of impeachment, before the enquiry is gone into. A gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Elliot) who argued yesterday in favor of postponement for further information on the subject, in the same argument said, that he never would agree to the appointment of a committee of enquiry, until the charges were first stated and proved to his satisfaction. Mr. F. said he was astonished at this inconsistency. If the facts were first stated and established, appointing a committee of enquiry would be an absurdity. What would they enquire after but what they already knew? That gentleman and others, in order to defeat the resolution, gave the object of it an odious designation; they called it an inquisition and spoke of it in such terms as if it was the well known Spanish law of that name—the character of that court was too well known to the members of this House to require definition—it was sufficient to say, that in it witnesses were examined without the knowledge of the party accused—that it compelled the accused to give testimony against themselves, and had authority to pass sentence of the most dreadful kind without appeal. The gentlemen knew that no such thing was intended by the resolution.

The character of the judges had been impeached in public opinion by numerous citizens of all descriptions. Congress on that account gave a decisive testimony of want of confidence in one of them. The object of the resolution was to enquire whether there was a real foundation for this want of confidence and ill fame. If Congress did not make enquiry in such cases who was to do it? It did not by the constitution belong to any other authority —every other method of proceeding would be as ingeniously objected to as the one proposed by those who wished to prevent further proceedings in the case; denying the means of bringing forward impeachment, had the same effect as if the power of impeachment was renounced. The power of this house has been asserted to be similar to that of a grand jury; this seems to be conceded on both sides, but though it bears a resemblance, it was not strictly so, it was more extensive. Grand juries were authorised to present such indictments or such complaint or information as were submitted to them by the attorney general, or which they knew of their own knowledge. The attorney only enquires if there is probable ground for the complaint, and brings the witnessess before the jury, who examine them to establish the facts alledged —but this house has no officers authorised to make enquiry and bring forward the business in due form; therefore the house possesses both the power of the attorney-general and the grand jury, with relation to impeachment, for where a power of decision is given, all the powers necessary to carry that decision into effect are implied. The making enquiry, procuring witnesses, or other testimony, and preparing the case in due form, is the object of the resolution; and if the house does not do it in this or some other such method, there is no other agent authorised to do it.

(To be continued.)

PROCLAMATION

OF THE BATAVIAN GOVERNMENT,

Appointing the 7th of March as a day for Acts of Benevolence and Public Prayer.

CITIZENS,

As it is certain that among the nations of the earth, there are but few, whose existence and preservation have been marked with such signal proofs of the favor of Divine Providence as our country; so it cannot be denied but that, on the other hand, this same nation, having fallen more than once from the height of prosperity, and being threatened with approaching ruin, has learned repeatedly and in the most striking manner, its dependence on the All powerful Lord of the Universe. Alas! there is no occasion to go back to the annals of the Republic to prove this—we need only reflect on the events of the two last years. Scarcely had the wish of all the friends of their country and of the human race, been gratified, by the conclusion a of peace, that put an end to the most bloody and destructive war; scarcely had the sources of our national prosperity begun to flow in their accustomed channel, so as to enable us to flatter ourselves with the hope that our ruined affairs were likely under Divine Providence, to be re-established, when ambition and cruel jealousy rekindled the torch of war, in contempt and open violation of the treaty which had just been concluded, and with a prodigal expense of treasure and of blood. By this unhappy war, to which not only the sacred faith of our treaties of alliance, but even the duties of self-defence compels us, we soon saw all the sources of our misfortunes and increasing poverty again open. Our ships richly laden with our productions of our colonies, and the treasures of our reviving commerce, were captured while they were pursuing their peaceful destination, even before any declaration of war.—Already have some of our foreign possessions fallen before the superior force of our enemy; every day our situation is growing worse by the stagnation which prevails in the different branches of our commerce and industry; and the considerable sacrifices which the part we have to bear in this fatal war requires from us, impose upon us the unavoidable necessity of laying new burthens upon our fellow-citizens, whose burthens are already great.

The consideration of this unfortunate and humiliating situation of the Republic would make us almost despair of ever seeing its affairs re established on a solid foundation, if we did not feel the most lively persuasion that all those evils, (though stirred up by the injustice of a neighbouring power, who has rashly and hastily entered into the war) have yet happened under the wise and bountiful direction of that all-ruling Providence, whose mercy can again close the wounds which we have received from his hand, who can change oppression and adversity to the seeds of future and more lasting happiness, and has made the history of our country so often bear witness of this consoling truth. It is this encouraging persuasion which makes it our duty to recal to our recollection the proofs which we have already experienced of the Divine Goodness. Who does not recollect that at the beginning of last year, this country was threatened with a most destructive inundation by the vast collection of heaped up ice in our rivers, when our fears were suddenly dissipated, and the country saved by a thaw, which brought no misery with it? Who can consider, without gratitude, that the contagious disease, more destructive and terrible than the sword of war, which, in another part of the world, is the scourge of a nation, otherwise happy in prosperity and peace, and which has already raged with fury in some parts of Europe, has not, however, reached us yet, although our extensive commerce exposed us to more danger than other nations? Who can consider, without feeling gratitude, that notwithstanding all the obstacles which the spirit of industry (that distinguishes our nation) has to encounter, still it is not quite smothered, but even now inspires hopes that in happier days it may revive?

Who can see, without gratitude, that in the midst of our increasing distresses, there are still found men who have not only the will but the means of relieving the distressed, and preventing the utter ruin of all the springs of industry.

These considerations, taken together, contain some motives for not despairing of the return of our former happiness; how much should we be flattered with this perspective if rendered wiser by our misfortunes we shall, for the future, substitute economy, temperance, and moderation, to that expensive luxury which has extended to all classes of society; if we shall learn to be more rigid in our morals, and still more sincere and upright in our dealings; and if, above all things, we cultivate the respect of religion, that respect which was the ornament of the first founders of our republic, but which is now so miserably fallen, and alone can insure the lasting happiness of our nation.

Then, doubtless, we might hope that the God of our fathers would change our darkness into light, and would not shut his ears against our ardent prayers for the safety of the country.

It is for the advancement of this end, and for all these reasons united, that, with the approbation of the legislative body, it has been ordered, that throughout all the cities, towns and districts of the Batavian Republic, a day shall be appointed for "acts of benevolence and public prayer," which we have fixed for Wednesday the 7th of March, to give an opportunity to all the inhabitants of the republic to unite in the temples of their religious assemblies, and humble themselves in the most solemn manner before God, confessing their transgressions and sins, to adore even the chastisements which his hand inflicts upon us, to recommend to his favour and protection the urgent wants and interests of this country, with a sincere design of rendering themselves in future worthy of those blessings, which are the reward of a virtuous and religious nation.

We exhort, therefore, every citizen, upon that day, to pray ardently to God that he may give us again peace and prosperity; that he may grant that all those sacrifices we are obliged to make to obtain that object, shall tend to lay the foundation of lasting tranquility; that he may bring to the hearts and feelings of the lovers of war, the tears and groans of the many thousands

who suffer by it, so that, if possible the effusion of human blood may cease; that he may crown with his blessings those constituted authorities whose labour attends to these objects and that he may open again the source of our national prosperity, and secure their possession by the concord, virtue and conscientious conduct of the faithful inhabitants of this country.

To attain this salutary object, the government of the state ordains, that the present proclamation shall be made as public as possible, and that the administration shall take diligent care, that the said day shall be celebrated throughout the republic, with decency, solemnity, and in a becoming manner suited to its object, and that on that day the exercise of all professions and trades shall be suspended, as well as all public amusement, that no obstacle or trouble shall occur to the good dispositions of the religious friends of their country, and that the most holy name of God shall be every where glorified and implored with all becoming respect.

At the Hague, Feb. 6, 1804.

E. F. R. E. VANHAERSOLTE.

By order of the government of the state.

O. G. HULTMAN.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

Arrived last night, the English ship Susannah, William Cox, from Bermuda.

Left Bermuda 13th April—Left there ship Neutrality, capt. Gardner, from Amsterdam to Philadelphia, a prize to his majesty's ship Centurion ship and cargo condemned: ship said to be purchased by the captain bound here.—Markets dull, flour 8 ½ dols. pork 18, beef 14 to 15.

No other Americans recollected. On the passage spoke the brig Eleanor, capt. Shaw, on the 29th April, 60 days from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, in lat. 36, 33, long. 70, he had lost his foretopmast and head of his foremast in long. 59, and capt. Cox supposes the Eleanor by this time is within the capes.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

A Correspondent observes, that an Animal yesterday made its appearance in this Town of the non-descript kind, assuming the figure of a Collector of Militia Fines, and seizing upon peoples property, in every direction, without even telling his business, or at whose instance he came; but it was for their failing to attend Muster and learning to ram down Cartridge Box—by sections to the right wheel, forward march, and advance backwards—*quick time*. He, however, condescended to inform the people that he had about six or seven thousand dollars to collect, for which the law allows him six per cent, and that the officers had agreed to give him over and above the sum of three hundred as a premium to undertake the collection—this is living in the days of improvement. The citizens will also recollect, that times have been for some time hard, & that the people could scarcely spare as much money for taxes as would preserve the health of the town, and yet about 7000 dollars is to be dragged from them which they will never hear more of, only that a proportion of it is to be given to an idle vagabond as a premium for plundering them. Citizens, how long can you bare this without the blood's getting warm.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board brig Lynch, from Boston for Nantz.

"On the 22d January at night, 11 days after leaving Boston, at the Eastward of the Grand Bank we had the misfortune to be overset by one of the most tremendous hurricane; fortunately by cutting away the main mast the brig righted with the loss of her deck load & two casks of water, and to add to our distress, the mate and a foremast hand, in going forward to cut away the fore lad-yards of the main stay, were both washed overboard. It would be tedious, nor is it essential to describe to you our situation for ten or twelve hours; it is enough that by the exertions of capt. Lynch and crew, which never can be surpassed, and the most providential interference we entered the Bay of Biscay, and made the isle Dieu N. E. of us—but the wind carrying a head and not having enough after sail to do much upon the wind, we put into the first port we could make, which proved to be Les Salles D'Ollone, there were quarantined two days."

Anecdote.—A story is told in Pennsylvania, which serves at once to shew the degree of estimation in which the learned and omnipotent Legislature of that state held, when such an anecdote, whether precisely accurate or not, is thought characteristic enough to appear probable.

A summons was issued from that honorable body to a gentleman of the law, requiring his appearance as a witness on some occasion, it is believed in the impeachment, against the judges.—Being questioned, on his arrival at Lancaster, why he had not appeared sooner, he answered that a paper (which was the summons itself) had in his absence been left on his office table, which for a day or two he did not notice. When he did he could scarcely make out the purport of its contents, and perhaps would not have come at all. But finding there were *seventeen* words in it wrong spelt, he concluded of course the paper came from the General Assembly, and set out to attend their Honors accordingly!

Fred. Town Herald.

Private wrong Public Economies.

WHEN the mal-administration of government, and the weakness and injustice of executive officers, fall on the great mass of a community, the evil though more extensive is less discernable. The wrong of each individual is lost in those of the croud, who suffer along with him: The complaints of one man for a grievance that is the lot of all, neither excites sympathy nor attracts notice:—He is looked upon by the world as contumacious, cowardly, or querulous who flinches from the torture which many fellow sufferers are enduring along with him; and we risk nothing in saying that the single criminal who is dragged in solitary horror to the place of execution, receives more pity from the multitude who witnesses his agonies, than was divided among the hundreds who fell of a morning under the bloody blade of Robespiere's guillotine at Paris, the multitude with whose mangled carcasses the Culverins of Collot De Herbois spread the great square of Lyons, or the ship loads of innocent victims which Carriere deliberately sent to the bottom at Nantes. Though the quantum of suffering of each individual is equal, and therefore the mass of misery proportioned to the number, the sympathy of those who contemplate them is divided in the one case, whereas it is concentrated into one focus, and it is therefore more intense in the other.

If this holds good in such cases as those to which we allude, it is still stronger in those pecuniary wrongs which come under the head of legislative taxation, executive extraction, or official fraud, all of which are alike private pillage, whatever name may be conferred upon them, or in whatever country or by whomsoever committed, whether exacted under the name of subsidy by the human-shambles master of *Hesse* or *Prussia*; The forced loan of Robespiere and Bonaparte; the Bank Stock shuffle sale of Mr. Gallatin, or the *economies* of the presidential Cabinet. Of the tax, the pillage, or the undue exaction which all bear in due proportions to their means, none are conceived to have a right to complain: But that which bears upon a solitary individual is held to be a grievance of peculiar severity and injustice. The hand which swept with equal rapacity from a whole nation, and broke into the private recesses of houses to levy taxes, was endured for centuries, but a tax gatherer searching one woman too closely threw that nation into a convulsion which had nigh ended in the overthrow of its government. In fact this is consonant to the dictates of sound sense and to every feeling of honor and honesty. No individual has a right to sacrifice himself or his property to a country while the rest are left untouched. This is a truth so universally acknowledged, and acted upon, that there are but few instances found in history of men corrupt or hardy enough to violate it. The first that was ever attempted in a free government is the fruitless attempt of our present administration to force from Mr. Hartshorne, of New York, his property, without compensation, for the purposes of erecting a light-house, which has been recorded in some of the northern prints, which we gave in Tuesday's *Courier*, taken in detail from the *New York Evening Post*, which we will endeavor to ring in the ears of every individual in the country, and which we should wish to be proclaimed to all nations and transmitted in Black Letter to the latest posterity, if it were not that we think it would be a pity a whole people should be indelibly branded with disgrace and infamy for the malversation of a few worthless, interested, petty-ambitious individuals.

That the transaction may go along with our comments, we beg leave to offer the leading circumstances of the case briefly to our readers.

It being necessary to the safety of the shipping entering New York harbour to erect a lighthouse at Sandy Hook, the persons authorised to erect it took possession in the year 1801, of a piece of ground belonging to certain gentleman of New York, and proceeded to work upon it. The proprietors of the ground gave notice that they would not part with their property without receiving a reasonable compensation, and demanded two thousand dollars for it. Regardless of this notice, the agents of government proceeded to erect a beacon without further communication. The proprietors commenced a suit, offering at the same time to submit their demand to arbitration. The offer was declined, the suit proceeded, and the proprietors got a judgment against the state intruders for one hundred dollars damages. The agents of government instead of shewing any shame for having brought the country into the degraded state of litigious defendant under the censure of a court of law, or feeling any remorse for the injury attempted to the proprietors, persisted in keeping possession. Another suit was commenced, attended with another offer of arbitration. But the secretary of the treasury, enraged at the contumacy of the proprietors in not giving up their property, applied to the legislature of Jersey to compel them to give it up without any reference to the value it derived from local situation. A bill for the purpose passed one branch, but did not pass the other. Again offers of arbitration were made by the proprietors; but to no effect. Another beacon was erected. And in January last a jury gave the proprietors seven hundred and fifty dollars damages against government for the unlawful continuation of the beacon. The proprietors once more renewed their offer, to avoid farther litigation, but receiving no answer renewed their suit in February for damages for the further continuation of the trespass, as well as for erecting the second beacon.

The Secretary of the treasury finding himself foiled, and being as tenacious of his purpose, as his purpose was wrong, resolved in his own mind rather to let the commerce of the country suffer ship-wreck than yield to the reasonable demand of the proprietors, or disjoint the system of cabinet *economies* by the payment of two thousand dollars, and in his royal indignation ordered the lights to be extinguished.

Let us scan the matter diligently and closely, and we shall find it composed of a complication of circumstances, equally unjust, arrogant, and reprobate.

The first question is, "Were or were not those beacons necessary or useful in that spot?" If they were not, it was a scandalous and highly censurable waste of public money to erect them; and still more wicked was it to attempt for a purpose unnecessary and useless, to trespass upon a fellow-citizen's private property, to refuse to make him a just compensation for it, to drive him to law for the recovery of his property, to put the country to the expense of suits at law, and to disgrace it by bringing it into court in the odious character of a violator of private right, and a trespasser upon individual property. But if on the other hand the Beacons were necessary or useful, it was an act of high criminality to extinguish the lights and deprive the country of the benefit of them, a sum in itself inconsiderable; but which when compared with the importance of the object on which it was to be bestowed, may be said to be nothing. Taking it in either of those views, the conduct of the agents of government deserves heavy chastisement.

But that is not all. We see in this transaction the germ of gross injustice, and as downright tyranny as the demon of despotism himself could wish to see exercised. We see government which is supposed to exist but for the protection of private right, with boundless arrogance and rapacity, using every means which cunning could suggest, the wily trickery of the law contrive, undue influence over legeslative councils, hope to effect; or the ruffian hand of lawless plunder dare to execute, in order to strip a man of his property. We see the lawful means taken to assert private rights treated as an insult to the despot, who attempted to violate it—as an unpardonable offence—a *Crimen Lasæ Majestatis* to the mushroom monarchs of our treasury and cabinet, and resented as such, and that resentment exhibited by means which makes it a hundred fold more guilty—that is to say by extinguishing lights on which the safety of many ships and many lives depended; and in consequence of the loss of which, several ships have actually since gone ashore.

The annals of despotism may be searched in vain for a transaction of such enormous wrong, private and public. If the perpetrators of it are not brought to punishment, where is the security of an American citizen?

There is an old saying, that it is easy to be generous at the cost of another: And we think that the state *Economies* practised at the expence of private individuals, has not much of the virtues of generosity or abstinence to recommend it. The conduct and character of government in this affair, resembles very much those of SPUNGE in in the play, who boasts of his *cheap living* while he lodges, eats and drinks burgundy, pays his coach hire, and lives voluptiously, by extortion on every individual he can cajole out of a dinner or a guinea.

(Courier.)

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA,

ARRIVED,

Ship Alexandria, Weston	Amsterdam
Brig Enterprize, Mc'Cobb,	Jamaica
Schr. Nancy, Palmer,	Norfolk
Favorite, Weymouth,	New York
Active, Wallace,	Norfolk
Polly and Sally, Keith,	Baltimore
Philip, Eveleth,	Boston
Sparrow, Coleman,	Jamaica
Hope, Cox,	Barbadoes
Nancy, De Butts,	St. Domingo
British schr. Pactolus, Ashwood,	Bermuda
British sloop John & Robert, Morris,	Bermuda
Favorite, Franklin,	Philadelphia
Harriet, Johnston.	Norfolk

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have received and for sale, 8 by 10, and seven by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

May 8. dzw.

TAKEN UP,

Supposed to have been Stolen, two Table Cloths and a toilet cover, one of the cloths is of Russia sheeting, and marked with the letters G. M. C, (No. 4) the other is of coarse India muslin, any person proving the above mentioned articles, by paying the expence of this Advertisement, may have them on application to

John Niele, *Constable.*

May 9 d3t.

I will Sell or Rent

On reasonable terms for cash, or a short credit if requested, a very valuable

LOT OF GROUND

In square No. 168, Pennsylvania Avenue, City of Washigton, with a convenient brick and frame House together thereon, well calculated for a Grocery, and the accommodation of a small family. I deem it unnecessary to describe the property more minutely, presuming those inclined to purchase or rent will examine the premises.

W. B. POSEY.

May 8. co6t

WHEREAS

The extraordinary losses by fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extensive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State of Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said Society, to replenish the Funds, and that a reparation among the whole of the persons insured, previous to the twenty third day of February last, shall be made: That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is insured as aforesaid is hereby notified and required to pay each his respective Quota; that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio; or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William West) at Richmond, on or before the first day of August next.

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clause.—"Whensoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."—In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

Wm. FOUSHEE, *President* M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Assurance, April 23, 1804 } 1w4w.

☞ *The Reader is referred to Mr. Ast's observations on the same subject, in 4 col. and 4th page of this days Advertiser.*

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery.

To build an Academy in the City of Richmond.

			Dolls.
1 Prize last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,			20,000
1 do.			10,000
1 do.			5,000
5 do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	of 500		3,000
10 do.	of 200		2,000
20 do.	of 100		2,000
100 do.	of 50		5,000
250 do.	of 30		7,500
420 do.	of 25		10,500
1,500 do.	of 20		30,000
3,000 do.	of 15		45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000 having a blank to its number,			250
1 do.	after 2,000 do.		250
1 do.	after 3,000 do.		250
1 do.	after 4,000 do.		250
1 do.	after 5,000 do.		500
1 do.	after 6,000 do.		500
1 do.	after 8,000 do.		500
1 do.	after 10,000 do.		500
1 do.	after 12,000 do.		500
1 do.	after 13,000 do.		500
1 do	after 14,000 do.		1,000
5,325 prizes			150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.			
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,			15,000

N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per ent.

This lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view, it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming loosers The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it it believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. [co

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J, Breckenbrough, jun, Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Prichard.

HUGH SMITH,

Has received from Liverpool by the ship Fabius, Capt. Farrel, and the United States, Captain Long, a large assortment of

QUEENS WARE, &c.

amongst which are a variety of assorted Crates.

April 9. eotf

Cut Nail Manufactory.

SAMUEL H. DAVIS,

At the Cut Nail manufactory near the lower end of King street, formerly carried on by Smith and Davis, still continues to Manufacture Cut and Wrought Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, and Saddlers Tacks of every size, and of a superior quality, which he offers to sell as low as can possibly be afforded in this Town. He has likewise on hand Bar Iron and Nail Rods, which he will sell very low.

N. B. All orders from Town and Country Merchants will be duly attended to.

March 27. co3m.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria:

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this Company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandise against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ———, do hereby empower ———, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares and merchandise, as shall appear most advisable.

To be subscribed by two witnesses.

☞ Mr. Green, of Fredericksburgh, and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are desired to publish the above.

April 24 eo 12J

☞ Printing in all its branches executed at this office.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

Authorised by an act of assembly to raise the sum of 10,000 dolls. for the purpose of improving the Road leading from Little River to Ashby's & Snicker's Gaps.

1	prize of	2000 dolls. is	2000
1	do.	1000	1000
1	do.	500	500
2		250	500
5		100	500
10		50	500
50		20	1000
100		10	1000
500		5	2500
4000		4	16000
4670	Prizes,		25,500
	First drawn ticket, not a prize in the above list,		100
	Last drawn do. do.		400
	Gains for the Roads,		10,000
7330	Blanks.		
12000	Tickets at 3 Dollars,		36,000

IN offering the Scheme as above, it has been the object of the Managers to raise the sum allowed by law on the smallest capital possible, keeping in view the propriety of making the risk as little as the nature of the case would admit, being fully of opinion that its success must depend more on the aid which a liberal public, ever ready to extend to the promotion of an useful undertaking, than on any support to be derived from the adventurous speculator or needy gambler, were it on a plan more extensive, the prizes higher, and the risk greater. Here the adventurer will readily perceive, that while he is contributing only a small sum to be laid out in improving the roads, so that the produce of the country may be carried to market at any season, & at a moderate expence; his chance of gain is not unfavourable, there being less than 2 blanks to a prize and some of the Prizes not inconsiderable ones. This must be sufficient, when the object to be attained, as so extensively useful, and the cost so extremely small. The Commissioners flatter themselves that they will be aided by, at least all patriotic citizens, in accomplishing this useful object: and they confidently hope that the drawing may commenced at a period not very remote, of which however notice will be given in due time—The Prizes will be paid in Cash, subject to no discount, immediately after the completion of the drawing. Tickets may be had of the managers and from such other persons as they may hereafter authorise to dispose of them.

Managers.
- Leven Luckett,
- Burr Powell,
- Joseph Carr,
- Ezekiel Mount,
- Timothy Taylor,
- Benjamin Grayson,
- Wm. Brannaugh,
- Moses Gibson,
- Stephen C. Reszel,

☞ *Tickets may be had at the bar of the Washington Tavern.*

May 2. co3m.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

A well finished two story FRAME HOUSE, with a stable and out houses complete, situate in a healthy and retired part of the town. For terms apply to

Marsteller and Young.

April 26. co

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, on the estate of ROBT. CARTER, Esq. late of Green street, Baltimore, but formerly of Nomony Hall, in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia: those who are indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and such as have claims against the estate, are requested to forward them properly authenticated, that payment may be made by

GO: CARTER,

Executor of Rob. Carter, deceased.

Oatlands, April 24. co4w

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Fabius, from Liverpool, and for Sale,

20 crates STONEWARE,

assorted.

ON HAND,

A few pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirit, and Holland Gin, Juniper Berries in bags, Sail Canvas, and a variety of DRY GOODS which will be sold low.

James Sanderson.

April 21. 2aw3w

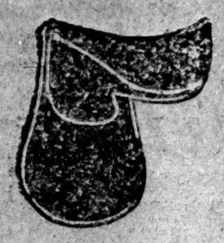
ROBERT HALL,

TAILOR and HABIT-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in Fairfax street, in the building formerly occupied by Paton and Butcher, three doors south of Bennett and Watt's corner, where he will make every possible exertion to satisfy those who please to favor him with their orders.

April 26. co3tlaw

JOHN BRYAN,



Sadler, Cap and Harness Maker,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he is supplied with the best materials in his line of business, and flatters himself from the quality of his work, and moderation of his prices, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their commands.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR SALE,

Gentlemen's fashionable saddles made on English Trees, and in part of the best English leather, the other materials warranted also—Elastic, shafted, inlaid and plain saddles;—Leopard skin housons, and saddle cloaths, ladies fashionable saddles with hogskin, buckskin and velvet seats, plated bridles of the newest patterns, with dirkesbranch, guard, half guard and plain bits, common bridles, martingales and collars, an assortment of whips, plated Suwarrow spurs, plated and polished patent spring stirrups, plain plated ditto, portmanteaus, vailices and saddle-bags, horseman's caps, holsters and belts, fire buckets, carriage, waggon and cart harness furnished at a short notice. A set of neat English gig harness with plated mounting for sale.

N. B. Orders will be attended to with punctuality.

April 26. eo3m

SPRING GOODS.

BENNETT and WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED per the United States, capt. Long, a part of their SPRING GOODS, and expect the remainder per the first arrivals.

April 18. d6t eo6t

Just Received,

80 pieces Russia Sheetings,
12 do. bleached do.
60 do. Ravens Duck,
50 do. Russia Duck,
47 do. Platillas,

For sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 1. d

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

Very nicely cured Bacon & Venison

HAMS,

French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ship America from Amsterdam,*
Cherry Bounce made of old spirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Jamaica Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shel barks, &c.

ALSO,

A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Island do.
1000 lbs. Cheese,
CODFISH of the first quality,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

March 21. d

The Subscriber has for Sale,

At his store in Union street, in addition to his former stock.

1000 bushels excellent Lisbon SALT, suitable for the fisheries,
12 bls. high proof Whiskey,
1200 pounds Smithfield Bacon Hams,
500 do. Venison do.
Excellent Jamaica and St. Kitts Oranges,
Lisbon Lemons by the box or retail,
Large Limes do.
300 lbs. first quality

CHESHIRE CHEESE,

imported in the ship U. States,
A few bls. New York Pippins,
200 bunches of Onions,
And a few bags Green Coffee.

Abel Willis.

April 12. d

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTY TWO ACRES LAND,

with a dwelling house thereon, near Capt. Geo. Slacum's farm, about three miles from town. There is an excellent garden of fruit trees, flowers, &c. &c. and about ten acres of meadow under fence, the remainder in wood. It will either be sold for cash or short payments, or bartered or dry goods. THOS. PATTEN.

Mach 28.

FOR SALE.

A few hundred bushels of Lisbon Salt suitable for the Fisheries, will be sold low if taken away immediately.

Wm. HODGSON.

Mutual Assurance against Fire on Buildings.

BY those who were opposed to this philanthropic institution, it has been found out, that if a large fire was to happen at Norfolk, it would ruin the members of the society. Now there has as great a fire as possibly could be expected, taken place—and including the several fires which have occurred in Berkeley, Frederick, Spotsylvania, Louisa, Prince George and Gloucester, still one quota, that is, one premium, the same as paid on entering, is sufficient to replenish the funds: this shews, that what they advance is fallacious. Notwithstanding the enormous destruction at Norfolk, the society has funds enough to pay every one of the sufferers; and the quota which the members pay now forms a complete fund to answer against future losses—which may insure them for many years to come, perhaps for ever. As the insurance is increasing the funds will be so strong, that great losses indeed must happen before another quota be necessary; the interest will be so considerable, that if in a few years no great losses happen, it will augment the funds rapidly, independent of the new insurances which no doubt will be made.

The society has been extraordinarily unfortunate; if all the houses in the state had been affected in the same ratio, it would be at the rate of upwards of 6,000 houses per annum in this state. Now as it is well known, that on an average throughout the state, hardly more than fifty buildings per annum burn—this shews that this society has in the most extraordinary manner been afflicted; therefore it is reasonable to hope, that in future the losses will not be so great as they have been, but that they will be much less. As the system is now, and will be better understood, the insurance no doubt will keep increasing. It is devoutly to be wished that the people would rise en masse and insure all (which in time they will); there being upwards of four hundred thousand buildings in this state, the contribution would then be a mere trifle, perhaps not more than ten or fifteen cents for each house per annum. On an average of years hardly more than one out of every ten thousand houses is yearly, in this state destroyed by fire—then so as the insurance increases, the funds augment as one to thirty three and the risk increases only as one to ten thousand.

Some complain of paying a quota, but they ought to consider that we cannot always prevent fires, and that their own houses might have been included. Notwithstanding the enormous and extraordinary losses, I cannot see the great hardship complained of—when a man who owns a brick house in the country, worth one thousand dollars, who entered in the beginning of the institution, paid on entering nine shillings per 100 dollars then he has been insured going on nine years, of course at the rate of one shilling per 100 dollars a year; for the Quota he paid, is or will only be absorbed by the fire which happened last February; when abroad it would have cost him upwards of fifty four shillings during that period. Then taking even the premium and quota together makes it only three per cent. when abroad he would have paid 9 per cent. and how much more pleasing is it that we keep the money here, and succour our unfortunate fellow citizens. Considering the dreadful calamity which raged at Norfolk, where is the tender heart who would not cheerfully contribute to aid those unfortunate people, and the more so when by that contribution they do a charitable act, and secure at the same time their own property.

W. F. AST.

Richmond May 5. 2t

ROBERT & JOHN GRAY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A large supply of Dr. Stoughton's

GENUINE BITTERS,

THE happy effects, and superior efficacy of these bitters, can be testified by hundreds in Alexandria and its neighbourhhed, during the prevailing sickness last summer. We believe that every person, who then persevered in regularly taking them, resisted the attacks of the fever. They brace the constitution, create appetite, assist digestion, and relieve the cholic; in short, in all complaints of the stomach and bowels they have been proved to be eminently efficacious. Hence, they resist malignant fevers, and are a preventive to the ague. A course of these bitters, begun now, may prove highly beneficial, as they will gradually prepare the system to undergo the danger of a sickly summer.

There are many counterfeits. Purchasers will please to observe that the genuine Stoughton's Bitters are sealed with the first letter of the Doctor's surname, and full directions pasted on each bottle. Tavern keepers and liquor stores, will find it to their advantage to use them, as from superior strength alone they may be considered to cost no more than the trash so often imposed upon them. They are also sold by Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol Hill, City of Washington; Mr. March, George Town, and Mr. A. Buck, Fredericksburg. *Also just received,*

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE.

Beer made with this article, is well known to be the most wholesome and least expensive mixed beverage for the summer season.

May 3. 1aw

☞ Cash given for clean linen and cotton Rags.

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